

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Registration Form

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations for individual properties and districts. See instructions in *How to Complete the National Register of Historic Places Registration Form* (National Register Bulletin 16A). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the information requested. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, architectural classification, materials, and areas of significance, enter only categories and subcategories from the instructions. Place additional entries and narrative items on continuation sheets (NPS Form 10-900a). Use a typewriter, word processor, or computer, to complete all items.

1. Name of Property

historic name Tennessee Camp - 44ST0302

other names/site number 2nd Tennessee Volunteer Camp, Camp Bate
VDHR File No.: 089-5207; 44ST0302

2. Location

street & number Civil War and Hill Trails, Training Area 3 ☒ not for publication

city or town Marine Corps Base, Quantico ☒ vicinity

state Virginia code VA county Stafford code 179 zip code 22134

3. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended, I hereby certify that this ☒ nomination
☐ request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of
Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property
☒ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. I recommend that this property be considered significant
☐ nationally ☐ statewide ☒ locally. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of certifying official/Title

Date

Department of Navy, United States Marine Corps

State or Federal Agency or Tribal government

In my opinion, the property ☐ meets ☐ does not meet the National Register criteria. (☐ See continuation sheet for additional comments.)

Signature of commenting official/Title

Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

4. National Park Service Certification

I hereby certify that the property is:

Signature of the Keeper

Date of Action

☐ entered in the National Register.
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined eligible for the
National Register
☐ See continuation sheet.

☐ determined not eligible for the
National Register.

☐ removed from the National
Register.

☐ other, (explain:) _____

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Tennessee Camp – 44ST0302

Stafford County, Virginia

Properties Associated with Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861-1862;
Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia MPD

5. Classification

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☐ private
☐ public-local
☐ public-State
☒ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)
☐ district
☒ site
☐ structure
☐ object

Contributing Noncontributing

<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	sites
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	structures
<input type="checkbox"/> 0	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	objects
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	<input type="checkbox"/> 0	Total

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National

Register ☐ 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.)

Properties Associated with Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861-1862; Virginia, Maryland, and the District of Columbia

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: ☐ Defense Sub: ☐ Military camp

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: ☐ Other Sub: ☐ Forest

7. Description

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ N/A

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation ☐ N/A
roof _____
walls _____

other _____

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Stafford County, Virginia

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Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

8. Statement of Significance

Applicable National Register Criteria (Mark "x" in one or more boxes for the criteria qualifying the property for National Register listing)

- ☒ X A Property is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history.
- ☐ B Property is associated with the lives of persons significant in our past.
- ☐ C Property embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction or represents the work of a master, or possesses high artistic values, or represents a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction.
- ☒ X D Property has yielded, or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history.

Criteria Considerations (Mark "X" in all the boxes that apply.)

- ☐ A owned by a religious institution or used for religious purposes.
- ☐ B removed from its original location.
- ☐ C a birthplace or a grave.
- ☐ D a cemetery.
- ☐ E a reconstructed building, object, or structure.
- ☐ F a commemorative property.
- ☐ G less than 50 years of age or achieved significance within the past 50 years.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

☐ Military _____
☐ Archaeology _____

Period of Significance ☐ 1861-1862 _____

Significant Dates ☐ September 1861-March 1862 _____

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above) _____ N/A _____

Cultural Affiliation ☐ N/A _____

Architect/Builder ☐ N/A _____

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Tennessee Camp – 44ST0302

Stafford County, Virginia

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Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.)

9. Major Bibliographical References

(Cite the books, articles, and other sources used in preparing this form on one or more continuation sheets.)

Previous documentation on file (NPS)

☐ preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested.

☐ previously listed in the National Register

☐ previously determined eligible by the National Register

☐ designated a National Historic Landmark

☐ recorded by Historic American Buildings Survey # _____

☐ recorded by Historic American Engineering Record # _____

Primary Location of Additional Data

☒ State Historic Preservation Office

☐ Other State agency

☒ Federal agency

☐ Local government

☐ University

☐ Other

Name of repository: Virginia Department of Historic Resources; and NREA Branch, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Virginia

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 1.71

UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing

1 18 296711 4263514

2 18 296801 4263485

3 18 296368 4263018

4 18 296199 4263173

☒ See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property on a continuation sheet.)

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected on a continuation sheet.)

11. Form Prepared By

USDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form

Tennessee Camp – 44ST0302

Stafford County, Virginia

Properties Associated with Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861-1862;
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name/title John H. Haynes, Jr. RPA, Archaeologist

organization NREA Branch (B046) Marine Corps Base Quantico, VA date 22 July 2005

street & number 3250 Catlin Avenue telephone 703-432-6781

city or town Quantico state VA zip code 22134-5001

Additional Documentation

Submit the following items with the completed form:

Continuation Sheets

Maps

A USGS map (7.5 or 15 minute series) indicating the property's location.

A sketch map for historic districts and properties having large acreage or numerous resources.

Photographs

Representative black and white photographs of the property.

Additional items (Check with the SHPO or FPO for any additional items)

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Col. C.A. Dallachie, Base Commander, Marine Corps Base

street & number 3250 Catlin Avenue telephone 703-784-5900

city or town Quantico state VA zip code 22134-5001

Paperwork Reduction Act Statement: This information is being collected for applications to the National Register of Historic Places to nominate properties for listing or determine eligibility for listing, to list properties, and to amend existing listings. Response to this request is required to obtain a benefit in accordance with the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 470 et seq.). A federal agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Estimated Burden Statement: Public reporting burden for this form is estimated to range from approximately 18 hours to 36 hours depending on several factors including, but not limited to, how much documentation may already exist on the type of property being nominated and whether the property is being nominated as part of a Multiple Property Documentation Form. In most cases, it is estimated to average 36 hours per response including the time for reviewing instructions, gathering and maintaining data, and completing and reviewing the form to meet minimum National Register documentation requirements. Direct comments regarding this burden estimate or any aspect of this form to the Chief, Administrative Services Division, National Park Service, 1849 C St., NW, Washington, DC 20240.

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**National Register of Historic Places
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Tennessee Camp - 44ST0302

Section number 7 Page 1

Stafford County, VA

Summary Description

Site 44ST0302, also known as the Tennessee Camp or 2nd Tennessee Volunteers Camp, is located in Training Area 3, utilized by the Officers Candidate School at Marine Corps Base, Quantico. This is a large regimental-sized camp that is thought to date to the summer and fall of 1861 and winter of 1862. It consists of at least 141 hut pits, surface features remaining from 'dugout' huts utilized as winter quarters by soldiers during the Civil War era. Troops stationed here are thought to have been the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers under the command of Colonel William Bate, and were also known as the 'Walker Legion,' after the initial Confederate Secretary of War. Their artillery battery had already gained notice for their role in the Battle of Aquia where Confederate artillery exchanged fire with Union gunboats (O.N.R. Vol. 5: 57-59), as well as at the Battle of Manassas, where General Holmes acclaimed the Tennessean's 6-pounder rifled artillery to have had great effect (O.R. Vol. 2: 565). It was subsequent to the Battle of Manassas when the camp was established, the unit having been positioned first at the mouth of Aquia Creek, and then at Brooke Station. Those bivoacs were both known as 'Camp Jackson.' The camp at 44ST0302, if it was indeed the 2nd Tennessee Volunteer Infantry Regiment camp, was referred to as Camp Bate after the commander, Colonel Bate.

Confederate commanders positioned this large regiment in the hills, between Chopawamsic and Aquia Creeks, and inland from the Potomac. Here they could guard against Union raids, or an invasion that was expected against the offensive batteries at Cockpit Point, Shipping Point, and Evansport with which the Confederates were blockading Washington. The 2nd Tennessee was positioned in the Evansport area, at the location of 44ST0302, in September 1861, when they joined in a brigade with the 1st Arkansas and 12th North Carolina Volunteers (O.R. Vol. 5:851). The brigade was led by Col. J.G. Walker who, along with other units, was tasked with the defense of the batteries along the Potomac under the direction of General I.R. Trimble. The 2nd Tennessee, along with other Tennessee units serving in Northern Virginia, were brigaded as the 'Tennessee Brigade of the Army of Northern Virginia' in February 1862 and sent to Knoxville (O.R. Vol 5: 1067). Their services in guarding the batteries would not be needed, as the batteries were to be abandoned, and all Confederate forces retired to positions south of the Rappahannock and many on to Richmond to meet McClellan's Peninsula Campaign.

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Tennessee Camp - 44S0T302

Stafford County, VA

Section number 7 Page 2

Archaeological Investigations

Site 44ST0302 was recorded by the William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research (WMCAR) in October 1994. Known to Marine Corps Base personnel as the location of a Civil War era camp, WMCAR placed a 200-by-200-meter survey block (Block 17) over the area, one of many such survey blocks that were a part of a base-wide sample. They reported that there were "at least 60 dugouts," and, from seven positive shovel tests recovered a .69-caliber Minie' ball along with ceramics and glass that were consistent with a mid-19th-century occupation (Huston et al. 1996: 84-88). They found the site to be relatively undisturbed, with the exception of two foot trails - one running near the site and the other bisecting it. Further investigation at the Phase II level was recommended.

Gray & Pape, Inc. of Richmond, Virginia was contracted to conduct further investigations, and undertook fieldwork at 44ST0302 in the fall of 1997 (Winter et al. 1998: 93-113). Their survey included 267 shovel tests, and three 1-by-2 meter test units as well as a detailed topographic map. This survey identified 121 hut locations based on observed surface features. These vary from .5 to 1 meter in depth and, on the average, are 5 meters square. The test units sampled two of the hut features, and one area between the features. A lens of charcoal, reddened earth, and burned bone was found in Test Unit 1, within a hut feature on the west edge of the eastern half of the site. Test Unit 2 was excavated 4 meters south of a hut feature. The profile exposed a lens of red clay redeposited, most likely, from the excavation of the nearby dugouts. Test Unit 3, within another hut feature at the southeastern edge of the site, disclosed an in-situ hearth of brick and fired clay.

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Tennessee Camp - 44ST302

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Stafford County, VA

Thirty-eight of the 267 shovel tests were positive for historic period artifacts. The shovel tests were placed in transects and grid patterns around the perimeter of the distribution of surface features, in an effort to define the site. These, along with the 3 test units contributed to a total of 469 artifacts recovered. Fifty-one ceramic sherds of the types whiteware, pearlware, yellowware, ironstone, and stoneware, consistent with the mid-19th-century were recovered, as were blown or mold-blown hand made glass bottle sherds. About one-third of the total numbers of artifacts were bone fragments, presumably food remains. Brick, window glass, and nails were recovered which is consistent with a winter camp as shown by the finds at 44PW0917 (Balicki et al. 2004). There were relatively few military-related artifacts in the assemblage, but this is similar to the collection from 44PW917, given the smaller sample size. One Minie' ball, and one round shot were recovered, evidence of the military association. Of the three buttons found, none were of a military style (Winter et al. 1998:102-112). This relatively sparse distribution of signature military artifacts here, as at 44PW917, may represent some depletion of metal artifacts by relic hunters in the past.

Significantly, the mapped surface features of the dugout hut locations were organized in 13 rows. These were interpreted as 'streets' for companies within the regiment (Winter et al. 1998). Here, as with the later investigations of 44PW917 (Balicki et al. 2003, Balicki et al. 2004), the integrity and information potential of the site is manifest in the topography.

Additional surface features, in the form of more dugout hut pits, were known to exist in the vicinity of 44ST0302. The Louis Berger Group, Inc., (LBG) was contracted for this and other archaeological survey at Marine Corps Base, Quantico; they conducted fieldwork from December 2002 through March 2003. They found an additional 18 huts to the southwest of the site, as defined by the Gray & Pape, Inc. study, and another two to the northeast. The LBG effort was limited to surface survey, with only one shovel test, and they did not map the new hut locations in detail. The few artifacts they recovered included cut nails, whiteware, and a horseshoe. They established a new site boundary around the two additional clusters of dugout hut pits (Fiedel et al. 2004: 5-10).

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Tennessee Camp - 44ST0302

Stafford County, VA

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Statement of Significance

Site 44ST0302, also known as the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers Camp, was the location of a winter Confederate States Army camp from September 1861 through February 1862. The archaeological remains of dugout huts improvised by the troops for their camp have retained a high degree of integrity both individually and as a group, totaling at least 141. The formal military castramentation, or camp layout, of that era is manifest in the aggregate pattern of the dugout hut features still visible on the surface there. Although some disturbance and depletion of the artifact assemblage of the site is likely to have occurred as the result of relic hunting in the past, the remaining resource is sufficient to be an outstanding data asset, with potential for public interpretation. The identity of these archaeological remains as the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers Camp, consistent with historical records and implied by reports of informants, has not been verified via archaeological field research.

Archaeological contractors studying the site have suggested that it is eligible for nomination to the National Register of Historic Places for Criterion A, C, and D (Winter et al. 1998: 9, 112-113, 167; Fiedel et al. 2004: 5-10, 6-2, 6-2). Arguments made in these documents stopped at the importance of the Civil War as the defining context supporting significance under Criterion A. The encampments at 44ST0302 are more specifically put in context with reference to the theme developed in the Multiple Property Documentation as the "Campaigns for the Control of Navigation on the Lower Potomac River, 1861-1862." Clearly, the encampments were involved in the support of the Confederate strategy of establishing and defending batteries that were effective in blockading the Potomac River, at one point even from passage of the Union Navy.

The geographic position and continuity of the landscape condition here further support the site's significance under Criterion A.

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The castramentation, or camp lay-out, of a formal regimental cantonment as manifested at 44ST0302 is the basis of the argument made by Winter et al. (1998) and reiterated by Fiedel et al. (2004) that the site has significance under Criterion C. That argument has substance, although it constitutes an unusual use of Criterion C. None of the structures are standing, and in this sense have no integrity. Although undoubtedly organized by the unit commander, either regimental commander Col. Bate or brigade commander Col. Walker, neither the camp nor the individual huts can be said to be the 'work of a master.' It is only through the "representative of a type" phrase that 44ST0302 was posited as significant under Criterion C (Winter 1998: 167). In their review of 44ST0302, the Virginia Department of Historic Resources concurs with the recommendation of eligibility, and inclusion of the additional hut pits, but does not address the specific criteria (letter Johanna Wilson, Virginia Department of Historic Resources to Bruce C. Frizzell, Head, Natural Resources and Environmental Affairs Branch, Marine Corps Base, Quantico; date January 5, 2004).

Criteria A and D are supported. The Gray & Pape, Inc. (Winter et al. 1998) excavations at the site clearly show the horizontal and vertical integrity of the archaeological remains. These can add to the understanding of history in the daily life of Confederate soldiers, the system of supply, the routine discipline of these units, the use of this manpower resource in the 'Battle of the Potomac' campaign. Moreover, archaeological confirmation of the use of the site by the 2nd Tennessee Volunteers as well as whether this camp included other units of Walker's Brigade, and many other issues and hypotheses can be addressed by a data resource of this quality.

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Tennessee Camp - 44ST302
Stafford County, VA

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References

Balicki, Joseph, Bryan Corle, and Sarah Goode

2004 Multiple Cultural Resources Investigations at Eight Locations and Along Five Tank Trails, Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Prince William, Stafford, and Fauquier Counties, Virginia, John Milner Associates, Alexandria, Virginia.

Fiedel, Stuart, John Bedell, and Eric Griffiths

2004 Phase I Cultural Resource Investigations, Marine Corps Base Quantico, Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia. The Louis Berger Group, Inc., Washington, D.C.

Huston, Clifton A., Donald W. Linebaugh, Charles M. Downing and Veronica L. Dietrick.

1996 An Archaeological Assessment and Survey of Marine Corps Base, Quantico, Fauquier, Prince William, and Stafford Counties, Virginia. Vols. 1 and 2. Report to U.S. Army Corps of Engineers-Norfolk District, Norfolk, VA, from William and Mary Center for Archaeological Research, Williamsburg, VA.

(O.N.R. Vol. 5) Rush, Lt. Cmdr. Richard, and Robert H. Woods

1897 *Official Records of the Union and Confederate Navies in the War of the Rebellion*, Series I, Volume 5.

(O.R. Vol. 2) Scott, Lt. Col. Robert N.

1881 *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Series I, Volume 2, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

(O.R. Vol. 5) Scott, Lt. Col. Robert N.

1882 *The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies*. Series I, Volume 5, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C.

Winter, Len, Brad Botwick, and Debra A. McClane

1998 Phase II Historical and Archaeological Investigations of Eight sites Aboard the Marine Corps Base Quantico Prince William and Stafford Counties, Virginia, Gray & Pape, Inc. Richmond, Virginia

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NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
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Section 10 Page 7

Tennessee Camp – 44ST0302
Prince William County, Virginia
Properties Associated with Campaigns for the Control of Navigation
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GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

Verbal Boundary Description:

The site boundaries in this submission have been projected as complex angular polygons. This term means that irregular curvilinear shapes projected as site boundaries in the original site reports have been transferred to the MCB Quantico GIS as polygons that closely encompass the curvilinear projections, with a number of vertices. The number of vertices is kept at the minimum possible while preserving the shape and extent of the curvilinear boundary. The original report or field maps were measured, or the map was scanned and brought into the GIS as a scaled and georeferenced raster layer. Polygon vertices were plotted in the archaeological site boundaries GIS layer using these techniques, and subsequently rounded off to the nearest meter. As a result, the exact location, dimensions, and shape of the site boundary can be reproduced on a GIS, or on the ground using GPS or conventional survey by plotting the vertex coordinates. This offers considerable improvement over curvilinear boundaries which can only be accurately reproduced on maps by tracing on a light table, and would be very difficult and prohibitively expensive to reproduce in the field. This alternative to curvilinear boundaries results in no loss of information, while improving record keeping and real world resource management. Original reports and maps can be referenced for curvilinear or other boundaries during detailed analysis.

Boundary Justification:

The extent of the boundary described below, and on the sketch map (Figure 1) based on the distribution of surface features, specifically 'dugout' hut pits, shovel testing, and metal detecting undertaken by three archaeological surveys. These located three areas of artifacts and features on the southeastern slopes of a ridge. The boundary presented is intended to encompass these three areas as succinctly as possible. The spaces between the three concentrations of cultural remains may hold material remains of behavioral patterns significant to the understanding of the site, but no case has been presented for this thus far.

A list of UTM coordinates for the boundary points (i.e., GIS vertices) of site 44ST0302 is given below:

Site 44ST0302

Zone 18 North - NAD 1983

Easting Northing

- 1) 18 296743 4263502
- 2) 18 266775 4263472
- 3) 18 296549 4263185
- 4) 18 296295 4263065
- 5) 18 296253 4263116
- 6) 18 296351 4263266

Center

18 2965211 4263284

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These plots are shown as squares in the boundary of the site in the map on Section 10 Page 3. They are vertices for the vector polygon. UTM values for vertices for the feature in the MCB Quantico GIS feature class for site boundaries for 44ST0302 have been set at whole numbers as listed above.

Ground Cover

SURFACE

FORESTED

OPEN AREAS

Archaeological Site Boundary

Figure 1

